

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



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The Illustrated War News.



THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE FRONT: GERMAN CAVALRYMEN, WOUNDED DURING THE ADVANCE ON LIÉGE, BEING BANDAGED.

Photo. Newspaper Illus.

THE WAR AND ITS MEANING.

THE war which is now beginning is a conflict greater than any that has taken place since the beginning of recorded history, in respect not only of the population, civilisation, and wealth of the nations engaged in it, but also of the completeness of their naval and military preparations. The issue at stake is nothing less than the course of European civilisation, and probably of the future of mankind.

Two conceptions of nationhood, of government, and of freedom are in conflict. The Prussian State is the creation of its Kings, the instrument of whose power is an army disciplined like that of Philip and Alexander of old. The Prussian conception of the State is that of a monarchy in which authority is exercised by the King, presumed to have the wisdom and knowledge required to direct the life of a whole people. It is the conception of a benevolent and competent despotism, which Prussia must be admitted to have realised. Its dominating impulses have been efficiency and organisation. In virtue of them Prussia, half a century ago, imposed her leadership on Germany, which she proceeded to unite by overthrowing the Confederation set up in 1815 under the presidency of Austria.

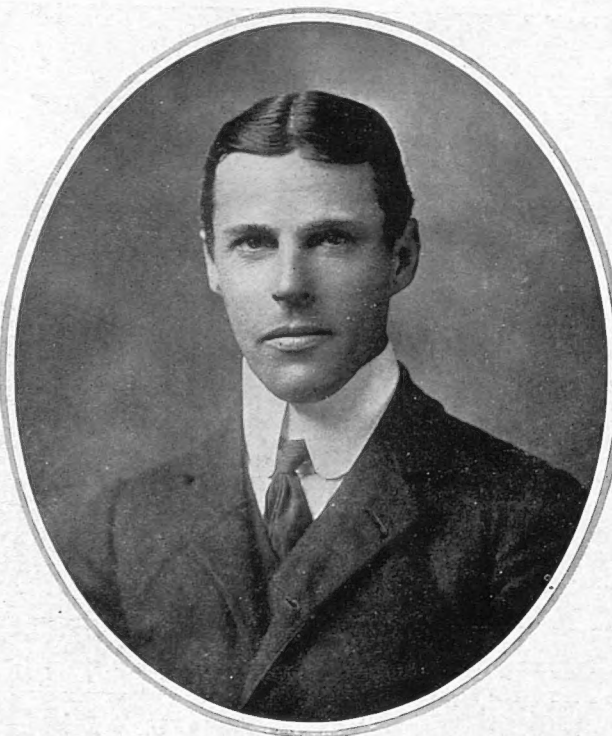
The rival conception is that of representative, or self-government. The one school believes that men must be tutored into good behaviour; the other that, if they are left free, they will, on the whole, choose the right way. This second is the idea of nationhood, developed in England in the seventeenth century and in France in the eighteenth.

There are also two inconsistent ideals of Europe, which is regarded by British, French, and Italian statesmen as a community of free nations, as a great republic of States, all of which have equal sovereign rights. This ideal found its expression in the Concert of Europe, the

co-operation of the Great Powers for the settlement of questions concerning them all. The other view is that Europe is to be governed and controlled by some one all-powerful State. Akin to the conception of political freedom is that of nationality, which regards States as properly

equivalent to communities united by race, speech, and common traditions. The question which this war will settle one way or the other is whether Europe shall be governed by the German Emperor, or whether it shall continue to be a community of free nations. The war has arisen in conditions such that every nation in Europe is concerned, that every nation, in all probability, must sooner or later take a side, and that each nation will find itself called upon, whether it will or no, to bear witness with its blood to its faith in the cause which it espouses.

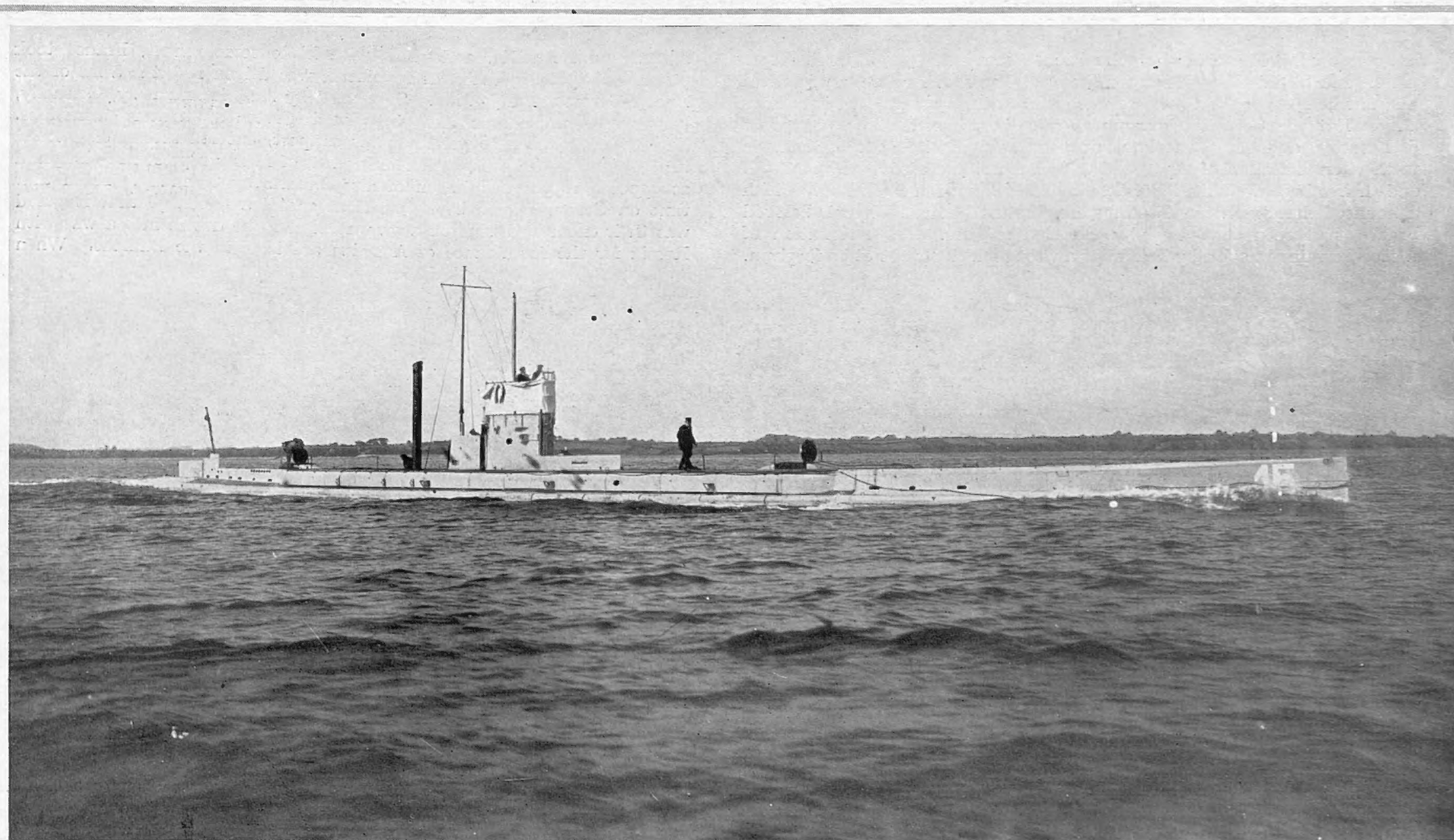
Bismarck's object was to place Prussia at the head of Germany. He had two obstacles to overcome: the resistance of Austria, which was the nominal but inefficient head; and the objection of France to the formation of a United German State of sixty million inhabitants. He found ready to his hand the Prussian army, then certainly the best in Europe; and had the assistance of a very great general, the late Count Moltke. With great skill Bismarck brought about three wars, of which the first, against Denmark, while it enlarged Prussia's territory, furnished the pretext for the second, by which Austria was driven out of Germany and Prussia took the lead of that country. In the third, a French attack was provoked, in such a way that the conflict and the victory made all Germany gladly accept the headship of Prussia. The German people had been taught by its historians that Alsace and Lorraine were German lands, stolen from Germany by Louis XIV. There was some truth in this, but it was convenient for Bismarck, Treitschke, and their disciples to forget that in 1789 the people of Alsace had freely resolved that they were,



IN COMMAND OF H.M.S. "AMPHION" WHEN SHE SANK AFTER STRIKING A GERMAN MINE; AND NOW IN COMMAND OF THE "FAULKNER": CAPTAIN CECIL H. FOX.

Captain Fox, late Captain of the light cruiser "Amphion," was received by the King the other day, after the sinking of his ship. He has been appointed to the "Faulknor," in command on commissioning, and for command of the Third Destroyer Flotilla.—[Photograph by Russell.]

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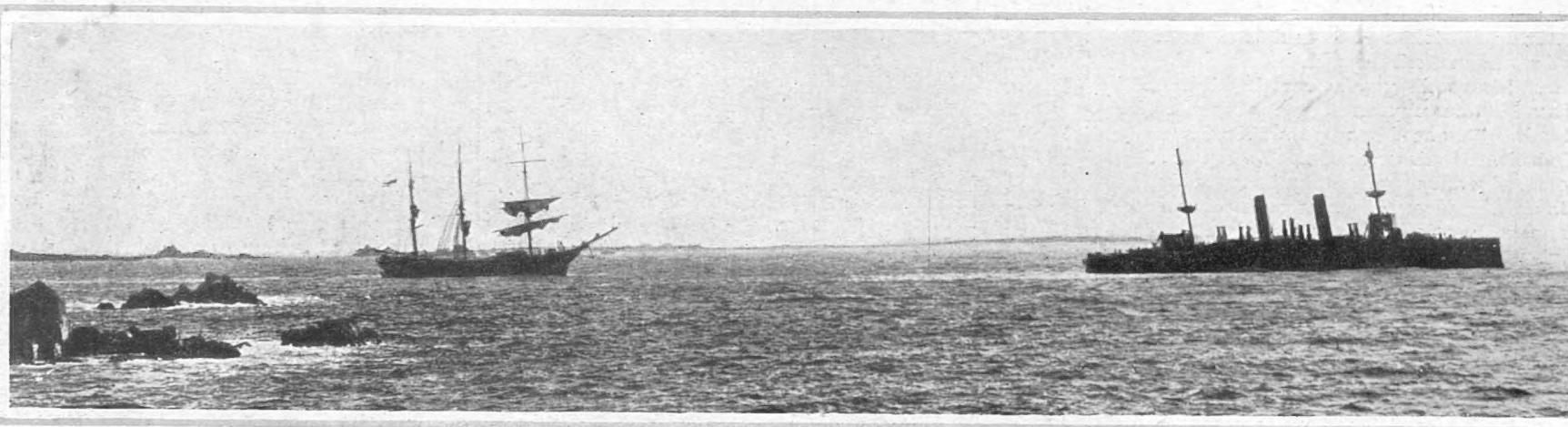
SUNK IN AN ATTACK ON A BRITISH CRUISER SQUADRON: THE GERMAN SUBMARINE "U 15."

The Secretary of the Admiralty announced on August 10 that on the previous day one of the cruiser squadrons of the Main Fleet was attacked by German submarines. None of the British vessels was damaged, and one of the enemy's submarines, the "U 15," was sunk. The actual number of submarines possessed by the German Navy is believed to be something over thirty, but the German Naval programme

provides for seventy-two by the end of 1917. The "U 13" was one of six—"U 13" to "U 18," inclusive—built in 1911-12, with a displacement, on the surface, of 650 tons, and submerged, 750, and a horse-power respectively of 1400 and 500. She carried four torpedo-tubes, and her maximum radius of action was 2000 miles.—[Photograph by Renard.]

and would be, a part of the French nation. From 1792 to 1870 these people fought and bled as Frenchmen for France. It was, therefore, unhistorical and untrue to go back to the seventeenth century to settle their nationality. But the German Government in 1871 annexed Alsace and part of Lorraine, and has for forty years been applying its efficient methods to the Germanisation of these lands. It has not succeeded. Its methods and their failure are alike illustrated by the telegram the other day which announced that seventeen Alsatians crossing the border into their beloved France, had been shot dead by Prussian soldiers. The annexation of Alsace-Lorraine was felt by France as a wrong which could not be forgiven.

alliance with Austria, and when, with his encouragement, France took possession of Tunis, Italy, disappointed, was driven into the arms of the Austro-German combination. Supported by Austria and Italy, Germany, being very prosperous and very well governed, became ambitious. Bismarck, probably to gain popular support, entered into a disgraceful intrigue for the purpose, which succeeded, of falsely representing England as opposed to the acquisition of any colonies by Germany. From that time on Germans have been taught at school and college that England was their enemy. Bismarck always refused to be drawn into a war with Russia for the furtherance of Austrian ambition in the Balkans. When



A WAR PRIZE: A BRITISH CRUISER TOWING A CAPTURED GERMAN MERCHANTMAN INTO PORT.

Almost as soon as the great war began, news arrived of the capture of German merchant-ships. The vessel here seen in tow had a valuable cargo aboard and was taken off the coast of Scilly.

Photograph by Topical War Service.

Moltke, the great soldier, told his countrymen that to keep these lands they must remain armed for half a century. For forty years, Germany has lived in the apprehension of a French attack to recover them. Bismarck dreaded that attack: he feared that the loss of Alsace and Lorraine would drive France into an alliance with Russia. To prevent that he made alliance with Russia and Austria. But Russia was offended by the division of Bulgaria in 1878, and by the opposition of Austria, supported at that time by England, to her efforts to free Bulgarians and Serbs from their Turkish masters. Thereupon, the alliance of Russia and France became inevitable. Bismarck thenceforth made a closer

William II. became Emperor, his first act of importance was to dismiss Bismarck and to assert his own autocracy. The ideal which he set before himself and his people was to obtain the command of the sea, which could be acquired only by the destruction of the British Navy. If that could be accomplished, and if France could again be humiliated, Germany would have acquired in Europe the position of domination which Prussia had already obtained in Germany. Prince Bülow has publicly explained that his mission as Chancellor was to allay British suspicions until the German Navy should have been made so strong as to be able to face the British Navy without the certainty of being immediately overwhelmed. In this he has succeeded.

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THE CHURCH AND THE WAR: LONDON TERRITORIALS AT ST. PANCRAS CHURCH, WHERE THEY DEPOSITED THEIR COLOURS.

"Fear your God and defend your country," were the appealing words addressed by Princess Louise on Sunday to one battalion of London Territorials after a church-parade. That is the spirit, indeed, in which our Territorials all over the United Kingdom are mustering for the defence of the Nation. Colours are no longer borne in war: in these days of extended-order fighting such rallying centres have no place

on the battlefield. In consequence, everywhere our regiments are laying up their colours in churches or public buildings, with what ceremonial can be improvised at short notice. Our illustration shows a battalion of London Territorials passing St. Pancras Church, where they attended Divine service previous to formally handing over their colours to the Mayor of the borough.—[*Photograph by G.P.U.*]

The Emperor William II. has inherited the method, though not the spirit, of Bismarck's statesmanship. In the period between 1850 and 1860, when Bismarck was the Prussian representative in the Diet of the German Confederation at Frankfort, he kept urging his Government to bully the small States of Germany in order to make them take Prussia's side against Austria. The result was that, in 1866, they all took Austria's side against Prussia. That mode of dealing with foreign States has been steadily employed ever since. Germany has bullied England and France in turn and has encouraged Austria to bully the Balkan States, especially Serbia. The way in which France was driven to dismiss M. Delcassé, and the high-handed tone adopted by Germany when the Emperor sent the *Panther* to Agadir, are fresh in everyone's recollection. In 1911, however, Mr. Lloyd George's speech to the bankers convinced Germany that if she then attacked France, England would be on the French side. At that time, the Russian Army was still suffering from the disorganisation caused by the war against Japan, so that Germany had a favourable opportunity for attacking France. German officers, schoolmasters, and people were very angry with the Emperor's prudence in keeping the peace. Immediately after the crisis of 1911, Germany proceeded to make a very great addition to her army. General von Bernhardt, an eminent military writer, has written volume after volume preaching a war of conquest, and telling his countrymen that Germany must either place herself at the head of Europe by the overthrow of her neighbours, or sink into insignificance. The purpose of her army, of her whole national organisation, was self-assertion, and Germany was to go forth as soon as possible conquering and to conquer.



THE HEROIC DEFENDER OF LIÈGE AGAINST THE GERMANS:
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LEMAN.

General Leman, the heroic commander of the Belgian forces at Liège, has proved himself to be not only a gallant and resourceful officer, but a remarkable organiser as well. Grasping the critical nature of the situation, he acted with the promptitude for which it urgently called.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]

France must be destroyed, the power of England broken, and Russia pushed back within reasonable limits. The German Government controls the whole system of national education; not only all the schools, but the universities: and all Germans have been taught from childhood upwards that England is the enemy, the one remaining obstacle to German supremacy in the world, and that in order to overthrow England it is necessary, first, to make an end of France. For them righteousness is identical with Germanism, which must be asserted by force.

A few months ago, the soldiers who direct the German Army discovered that Russia, following Germany's example, was increasing her army; and began to be afraid that in two or three years the French and Russian armies together might be too strong for Germany. Moreover, the great strengthening of the free Balkan States in consequence of the last war seemed likely, if these States should have time for consolidating themselves, to bar Austria's path to the south, especially Serbia, which, having been long ill-treated by Austria, has consequently been forced to look to Russia for support. The German and Austrian Governments together determined that it must be now or never. They thought themselves able to fight France and Russia, but did not think it prudent to have England also against them. England must, if possible, be kept quiet until France and Russia had been dealt with. Germany's strength lies in the perfect arrangements for her mobilisation: therefore the war must be brought on with lightning rapidity, in order to enable Germany, with Austrian reinforcements, to crush the French Army while Russia's forces, always slow in developing, were kept at bay. The war must be brought on for a cause that would not

[Continued overleaf.]



THE GRENADIERS MARCH PAST THE KING: HIS MAJESTY GREETES HIS SON'S NEW REGIMENT OUTSIDE BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Before leaving London, the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, to the 1st Battalion of which the Prince of Wales has been appointed as a Second Lieutenant, marched past Buckingham Palace at full war strength and in service kit. The King is seen in our illustration, hat in hand, in the centre of the gateway, taking the salute. On the left of the picture are Princess Victoria, the Prince of Wales,

and Princess Mary, whilst Queen Alexandra, Queen Mary, and Princess Christian are also seen. The battalion had its full equipment. Every man carried his campaigning kit, and the column was accompanied by baggage wagons and field kitchens. In the rear rode General Lloyd, who commanded the Grenadiers for three years during the South African War.—[*Photograph by Central News.*]

interest England. Accordingly, when the Austrian Archduke was assassinated by Austrian Serbs, a case against Serbia was got up under the auspices of Count Forgach, who prepared the notorious and infamous case against the innocent victims of the Agram persecution. On July 23 an ultimatum was sent to Belgrade in terms absolutely unprecedented, requiring the Servian Government, at forty-eight hours' notice, not only to humiliate itself, but to accept Austrian dictation in the administration of Servia, on pain of invasion. It was perfectly understood that no free Government could possibly agree to the Austrian terms, so that Servia was sure to fight. The attack on Servia was a direct challenge to Russia, who, if she failed to come to Servia's aid, would have abdicated her place as champion of the Slav races. Thus the challenge was such as Russia could not decline without belying her past and renouncing her future. France was known to be in honour bound to make common cause with Russia. The moment Austria refused to discuss with Russia the terms of her ultimatum, it was clear that Germany and Austria were determined to assert themselves, and that, rather than consider in conjunction with the other Powers the conditions of Servia's existence, they would set Europe on fire, their military purpose being to establish their supremacy in Europe.

Would England look on inactive? This was what Germany and Austria hoped. But the German Chancellor made it clear that Germany intended in any case to conquer France, and that no consideration of the rights of Belgium would stand in her way. England is pledged to the defence of Belgian neutrality, and her people cannot remain indifferent spectators of a wanton attack upon France aiming at that country's ruin. Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey were, therefore, left no choice.

Thus the great war is upon us.

The military issues of the war in their broad outlines can be briefly sketched. If in the first great battles against the French the Germans should be successful they would proceed to occupy a great part of France with a portion of their army, while sending back the remainder of their force to strengthen their defence on the Russian frontier. At sea, the German Fleet will do its best to keep the British Navy busy, probably

without risking a decisive battle until the British Navy has been induced either to divide itself or to relax its watchfulness. For Germany everything turns on a victory over the French Army. In France, therefore, lies the decisive point. England has to strain every nerve to relieve the pressure on the French Army. The best way to do that would be to place the Expeditionary Force from the first in line with the French forces. I hope that this may have proved possible. The Government has rightly kept silence about its plans. A French victory would save both France and England, for it would give time for the Expeditionary Force to be reinforced by a large contingent of Territorial troops, which are of more value than the public has been led to suppose. I should imagine that another three weeks would show which way the balance is likely to incline. An unfavourable turn in this first great collision, which must, of course, be considered among the possibilities, would impose upon England the duty of assisting, with all the forces she can by any possibility get together, the resistance which France would certainly make to the German invaders, if they should be in the first instance victorious. That is the contingency for which England must prepare. She is herself in no danger so long as her Navy is undefeated, a condition about the continuance of which there ought to be no ground for anxiety.

SPENSER WILKINSON.



THE CHIEF TOWN OF A COLONY TAKEN FROM GERMANY BY GREAT BRITAIN :
LOME, THE CAPITAL OF GERMAN TOGOLAND.

On the afternoon of August 8, it was announced officially: "The British forces in the Gold Coast Colony yesterday seized the port of Lome, in German Togoland, on the West Coast of Africa. No resistance was offered, and South Togoland, up to 120 kilometres north from the coast, was simultaneously surrendered." Lome, which is also called Bey Beach, is the capital of Togoland, which has an area of 33,000 square miles. Togoland, the first colony Germany has lost, was the first colony Germany acquired. It was placed under German protection by the native king in a treaty signed on July 5, 1884.—[Photograph by Topical.]

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST DREADNOUGHT TAKEN OVER BY THE ADMIRALTY: THE "SULTAN OSMAN I.," NOW H.M.S. "AGINCOURT."

The Secretary of the Admiralty announced on August 5 that the Government had taken over the two battle-ships, one completed and the other shortly due for completion, which had been ordered in this country by the Turkish Government, and the two destroyer-leaders ordered by the Government of Chile. The two battle-ships, it was announced, would be called the "Agincourt" and the "Erin," and the

other vessels the "Faulkner" and "Broke," after two famous naval officers. The "Agincourt," which is the largest Dreadnought yet completed, was originally begun for Brazil, and called the "Rio de Janeiro," but was taken over by Turkey before completion for £2,725,000, and renamed. She displaces 27,500 tons, and has seven turrets, each carrying two 12-inch guns.—[Photograph by C.N.]



THE STRAITS OF DOVER GUARDED BY A CHAIN OF LIGHT: A NIGHT VIEW FROM THE FRENCH COAST.

At night the narrow part of the English Channel between Dover and Calais is illuminated by a chain of light emanating partly from the coast on either side and partly from war-ships at sea. In our drawing the two lights on the left are those of Folkestone and Dover, in the centre are the searchlights of two vessels, and on the right is the beam from the lighthouse on Cape Gris Nez. The latter is very

powerful, and lights up objects miles away as it sweeps round the horizon. The sketch on which the drawing was based was made at Wimereux, near Boulogne, on Sunday, August 2. This district is particularly interesting as having been the scene of Napoleon's great armed camp during his projected invasion of England.—[Drawn by H. W. Koekoek from a Sketch by Arthur G. Grutchfield.]



THE CAPTURE OF A PRIZE ON THE HIGH SEAS: A LINER UNDER FIRE FROM A PURSUING DESTROYER.

Since the declaration of war against Germany many incidents like that here imagined by the artist have taken place on the high seas. Already by August 7 it was stated that some thirty German ships had been either captured at sea by British or French war-ships, or had been seized in British territorial waters. Among them was the Hamburg-Amerika liner "Belgia," seized off Ilfracombe, and taken to

Newport, Mon. Another capture recalled by our illustration was that of the steamer "Laconia," of Trieste. She was sighted off Deal, inside the Goodwin Sands, on the evening of the 5th, and when signalled, refused to stop. Thereupon she was chased by destroyers, and after two shots had been fired, was brought up and taken into Deal.—[From the Picture by Arnould Moreaux.]



THE BRITISH FIRST SEA LORD: ADMIRAL H.S.H. PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG.

Prince Louis of Battenberg became a naturalised British subject, and entered the Royal Navy in 1868. He has been First Sea Lord since 1912. He has held a number of most important commands, and saw active service in the Egyptian War of 1882. He was born at Gratz (Austria) on May 24, 1854, eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, and grandson of Louis II. of Hesse.—[Photograph by Lafayette.]



ABOARD H.M.S. "COLLINGWOOD," OF THE FIRST BATTLE SQUADRON: PRINCE ALBERT.

Prince Albert, the second son of the King and Queen, is a midshipman of the "Collingwood," one of the ships of the First Battle Squadron which sailed from Portland Roads on July 29 as part of the First Fleet. He was born on December 14, 1895, and was appointed a midshipman last September. His active service is arousing great interest.—[Photograph by Ernest Brooks.]



ANNOUNCED TO LEAD THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: FIELD-MARSHAL SIR JOHN FRENCH.

It was reported some days ago that Field-Marshal Sir John French, the reappointed Inspector-General of the Forces, would command the British Expeditionary Force. Sir John, who made his reputation in the South African War and has also seen service in the Soudan, was in the Navy for four years. He was born at Ripple, in Kent, on September 28, 1852.—[*Photograph by Russell.*]



THE NEW BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR: FIELD-MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER.

The Prime Minister having given up that office, Lord Kitchener has been appointed Secretary of State for War, his post in Egypt being kept open for him until the emergency created by the war is over. Lord Kitchener, regarded as one of the greatest leaders and organisers the British Army has known, was born at Ballylongford, Co. Kerry, on June 24, 1850.—[*Photograph by Bassano.*]



IN WAR TIME MOSTLY ABSORBED INTO THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: CAVALRY OF THE BRITISH REGULAR ARMY STATIONED AT HOME.

"On mobilisation for war," as the "Statesman's Year-Book" points out, "the bulk of the British Regular Army at home becomes absorbed into the 'Expeditionary Force' to consist of a cavalry division, 6 divisions, and certain 'army troops,' and 'line of communication troops,' with a total establishment of about 165,000. A cavalry division consists of 4 cavalry brigades (3 regiments each), 2 horse artillery brigades, 4 engineer troops, 1 signal squadron, and 4 signal troops, 1 aeroplane squadron, 1 cavalry train, and 4 field ambulances; total establishment, 486 officers, 9410 other ranks, 10,195 horses, 24 guns. A division consists of 3 infantry brigades of 4 battalions each, 4 field artillery brigades (1 howitzers), 1 heavy battery, 1 ammunition column, 2 companies of engineers, 1 signal company, 1 squadron of cavalry, 1 aeroplane squadron.

[Continued opposite.]



IN WAR TIME MOSTLY ABSORBED INTO THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE : ARTILLERY OF THE BRITISH REGULAR ARMY STATIONED AT HOME.
1 divisional train, 3 field ambulances ; total establishment, 598 officers, 18,075 other ranks, 6161 horses, 76 guns. 'Army troops' include 2 'mounted brigades,' each consisting of either 1 cavalry regiment and 2 mounted infantry battalions, or of 2 cavalry regiments and 1 mounted infantry battalion, with 1 horse artillery battery, 1 ammunition column, 1 signal troop, 1 train, and 1 ambulance. All batteries have 6 guns except the heavy batteries, which have only 4. The war establishment of a cavalry regiment is 25 officers, 537 other ranks, 562 horses, in three squadrons. The war establishment of a battalion of infantry is 29 officers, 995 other ranks, in eight companies."—[Photographs by C.N.]



COMMANDEERED BY THE BRITISH ARMY: PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL MOTORS IN HYDE PARK AFTER BEING TAKEN FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

Both private motorists and large firms who own commercial motor-vehicles have had to surrender them in great numbers to the Government for military purposes. On August 5, for example, the Chief Metropolitan Police Magistrate, Sir John Dickinson, was all day busily signing warrants authorising the commandeering, not only of motor-vehicles, but of horses, petrol, and other things required by the

Government for the national defence. As each warrant was signed, it was taken away by two Army officers attended by a sergeant of police. The cars are taken whether the owner agrees to the price or not, but he can appeal to the Courts afterwards. The military authorities not only commandeered vehicles, but called up for use those which they already subsidise.—[Photograph by C.N.]



THE MOBILISATION OF THE TERRITORIALS: THE LONDON SCOTTISH MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF LONDON TO THE SKIRL OF THE BAGPIPES.

The Territorials as well as the Regulars began vigorously mobilising as soon as the possibility of hostilities made it necessary. It was at six o'clock on the evening of August 4—the night of the declaration of war against Germany—that the order for the embodiment of the Territorials was received at the various headquarters of the Force in London. So expeditiously was the work accomplished that

within twelve hours every member of the force had been summoned by letter, and before noon on August 5 the task of mobilising London's 40,000 Territorials was almost completed. The headquarters of the London Scottish are at 59, Buckingham Gate. The sixty vacancies in the regiment were all filled up at once by new recruits.—[*Photograph Specially Taken for the "Illustrated War News."*]



AN EFFECT OF THE WAR-FEVER IN PARIS: GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN COMMERCIAL PREMISES AND AN HOTEL WRECKED BY MOBS.

An unfortunate, but in the circumstances not unnatural, effect of the war-fever in Paris in the early days of the struggle was the wrecking by the crowd of premises under, or thought to be under, German or Austrian proprietorship. Of our photographs, No. 1 shows premises belonging to Messrs. Appenrodt with the windows smashed; No. 2 a dairy known as the Laitière Maggi; No. 3 the Hotel

Terminus in front of the Gare de l'Est; No. 4 a brasserie, or beer-house. Many shop-keepers in Paris, it has been reported, have found it advisable to notify their customers that they only sell French-made goods. A number of shops have had to close altogether, partly owing to panic laying-in of stores by the public, and partly through their staffs being called to military service.—[Photograph by Nadreau.]



MAKERS OF A MAGNIFICENT STAND AGAINST THE GERMANS: BELGIAN INFANTRY (AT NAMUR).

Nothing has been more encouraging to the nations who are resisting the aggression of Germany than the splendid stand made by the Belgian troops against the invaders, a stand which has considerably delayed the German plans. Military service in Belgium, it may be noted, is partly voluntary and partly compulsory. "The authorised peace strength of the Belgian Army," says the "Statesman's Year-Book,"

"is 3300 officers and 50,300 other ranks, and the number of men available in war, including depots, will eventually come to about 350,000. . . . The total strength of the field army will be close on 170,000 men, with about 140,000 told off to fortified positions, depots included. . . . There is also a Garde Civique of 46,000 . . . possessing a large reserve."



THE CITY WHICH HAS BORNE THE BRUNT OF THE GERMAN ONSLAUGHT AND MADE A HEROIC DEFENCE: LIÈGE—THE RIVER FRONT.

There is no doubt that the defence of Liège by the Belgians under General Leman will go down to history as one of the most heroic achievements of this great war. It was stated by the Paris correspondent of the "Times" on August 6 that a fierce battle was still proceeding before Liège, and that the Belgian Army was successfully filling its rôle of delaying the German advance, having then already

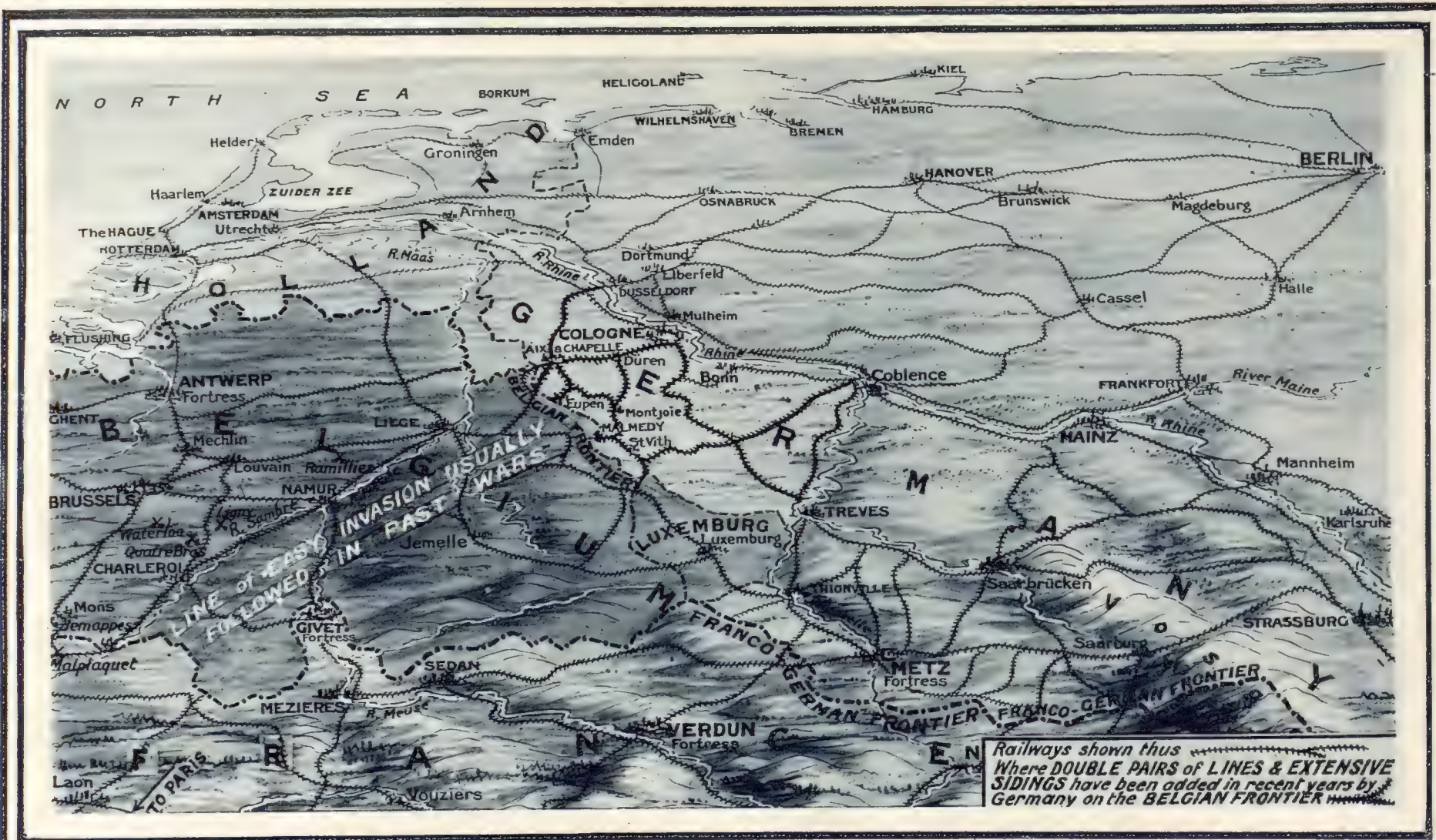
gained thirty-six hours by its resistance. Numerous accounts of heroic deeds by the Belgian defenders were published. On the 7th it was reported in a message from Brussels that, according to an official statement, the attack on the forts round Liège had been abandoned. A later official statement was that the German Commander attacking Liège had asked for a 24-hours' armistice.—[Photograph by C.N.]



"WE HAVE REFUSED TO FORFEIT OUR HONOUR": BELGIAN CAVALRY (A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH AT CHARLEROI).

Some brilliant feats of arms have been performed by the Belgian cavalry during the gallant defence which Belgium has opposed to the German advance. As our photograph shows a troop of Belgian Lancers, it is of interest to recall that there was a report that a squadron of Belgian Lancers had been completely annihilated after a desperate encounter, in which they killed 150 Uhlands. On assuming the

command of his troops, the King of the Belgians said: "Soldiers! Without the slightest provocation from us, a neighbour, haughty in its strength, has torn up the Treaty bearing its signature. It has violated the territory of our fathers. Because we have been worthy of ourselves, because we have refused to forfeit our honour, it has attacked us."—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE: BELGIUM—THE VALLEY OF THE SAMBRE, THE FAVOURED ROUTE OF MILITARY COMMANDERS.

This map shows the hilly nature of the Franco-German boundaries, rendering the operations of an invading army difficult. The Valley of the Sambre has been for ages the route chosen by military commanders. It seems hardly necessary to recall the fact that our declaration of war against Germany was due to the summary rejection by their Government of Great Britain's request for

assurances on Germany's part that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected. Sir Edward Grey, in his historic speech in Parliament on August 3, said: "We have great and vital interests in the independence of Belgium. . . . If her independence goes the independence of Holland will follow."—[By Courtesy of the "Review of Reviews."]



FIGHTING AGAINST FRANCE: THE GERMAN CAVALRY—DRAGOONS (ON LEFT) AND LANCERS (ON RIGHT) ENGAGED ON MANOEUVRES.

For cavalry, the term of service in the First Line, or Active Army, is seven years—three years in the ranks, and four in the reserve. During the time of reserve service the soldier is looked upon as belonging to his corps, and has to join it twice for training, which is limited by law to eight weeks, but is more usually six weeks or a month. After this, the cavalryman is in the first "ban" of the

Landwehr, or Second Line Army, for three years. The estimate is that in war not fewer than eight cavalry divisions would be formed from the line regiments. The normal strength of a cavalry division is three brigades of two regiments each, with two (possibly three) batteries of horse artillery. In war, the German uniform is field grey, with helmet covers.—[Photograph by Tellmann.]



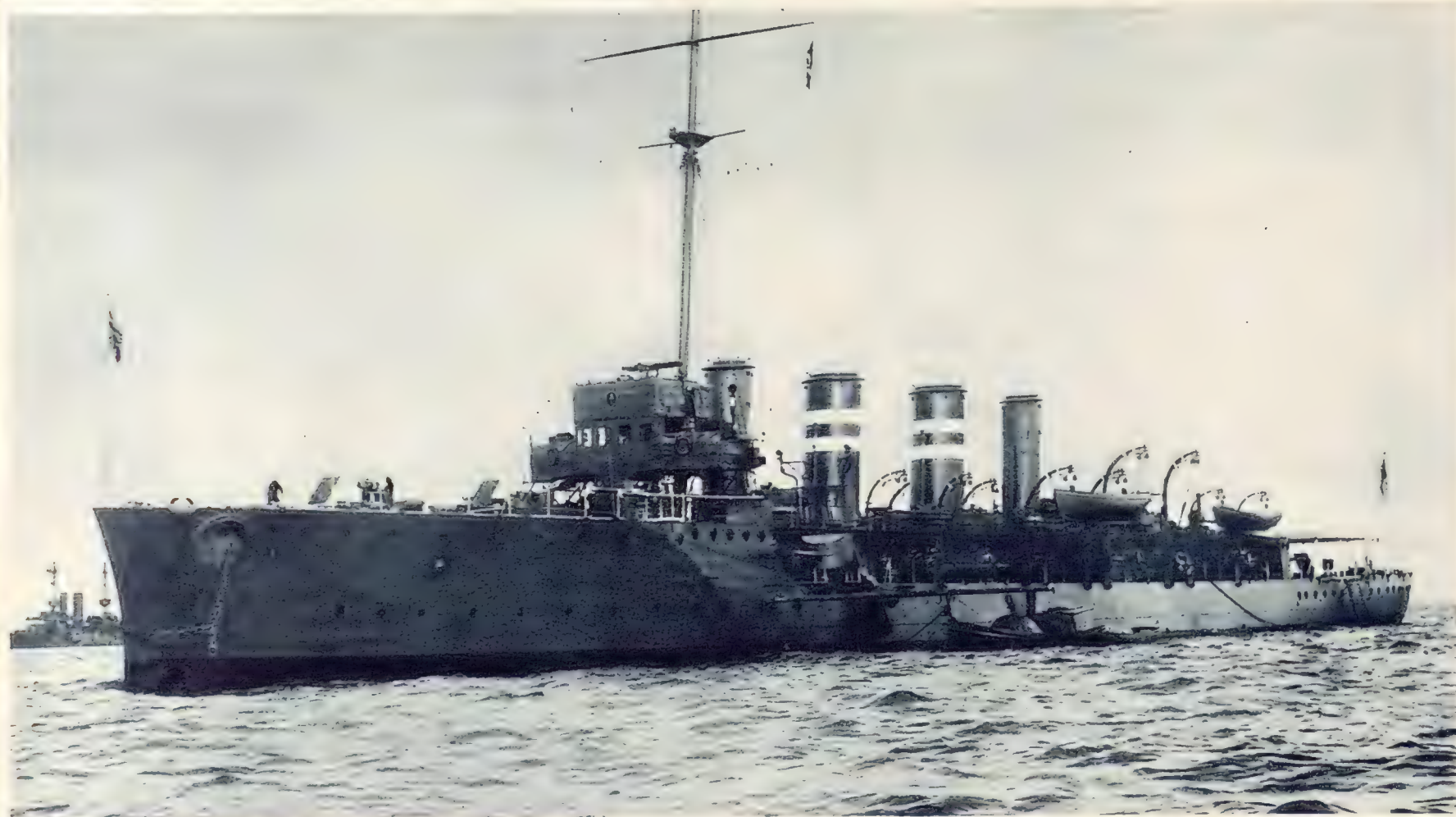
IN THE VERY CLOSE FORMATION IN WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN TRAINED TO FIGHT: GERMAN INFANTRY ENTRENCHED AND CHARGING MEN OF THE

In the First Line, or active force, of the German Army, the term of service is seven years, two of which, as regards the infantry, are spent in the ranks and five in the reserve. Liability to serve begins at the age of seventeen, and actual service at twenty. The age when liability ends is forty-five. After his term in the reserve, the infantryman belongs for five years to the first "ban" of the Landwehr, or Second Line Army. Next he joins the second "ban," in which he remains to the end of his thirty-ninth year, that is, for six or seven years, and finally passes into the home army corps. The war started



ARGING MEN OF THE KAISER'S ENORMOUS ARMY, WHOSE FIGHTING STRENGTH HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT ABOUT TWO AND A-HALF MILLIONS.

into the home defence force known as the Landsturm. "Two regiments of infantry" (to quote the "Statesman's Year-Book") "form a brigade, two brigades a division, and two divisions an army corps. The intended employment of the reserve troops in war has not been divulged, but it seems probable that most of the two-brigade divisions will be augmented by a reserve brigade. . . . The war strength of . . . an army corps of two divisions is about 30,000. . . . There are altogether 25 army corps in the army of the German Empire."—[Photograph by: Oskar Tellmann.]



SUNK BY A SYSTEM OF MINE-LAYING "NEW IN WARFARE," THAT "SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BY THE CIVILISED WORLD": THE "AMPHION."

It was announced on August 7 by the Admiralty that, in the course of reconnoitring after the German mine-layer "Königin Luise" had been sunk, the "Amphion" struck a mine and foundered. The explosion shattered the fore part of the ship, and caused practically all the loss of life. As mentioned on another page, showing her at sea among destroyers, over 200 of the crew were killed, and twenty

German prisoners also perished. The captain, 16 officers, and 135 men were saved. In connection with the loss of this vessel, Mr. Churchill said in the House of Commons the other day that the system of Germany in laying mines was new in warfare and "should be considered by the civilised world."—[Photograph by C.N.]



THE NAVY'S FIRST VICTIM AND CAUSE OF HER FIRST LOSS IN THE WAR: THE GERMAN MINE-LAYER "KÖNIGIN LUISE."

As mentioned under our photographs of H.M.S. "Amphion," it was announced by the Admiralty on the 6th that the German mine-layer "Königin Luise" had been sunk by the "Amphion" and the Third Torpedo Flotilla, and on the following day the Admiralty published the news that the "Amphion" herself had subsequently struck a mine and foundered with much loss of life. It is thought that the

mine which destroyed her must have been one of those dropped by the "Königin Luise." The latter ship was a passenger steamer belonging to the Hamburg-Amerika Line. Mine-laying in shallow water has always been opposed by the British Government. The efforts of the British Envoys at the Hague Conference of 1907 to secure its abolition were defeated by German opposition.—[*Photograph by Chandler*].



SUNK AFTER THE FIRST BRITISH NAVAL SUCCESS OF THE WAR: THE BRITISH LIGHT CRUISER "AMPHION" AMONG DESTROYERS.

H.M.S. "Amphion," which has been sunk by a mine with a loss of over 100 men, took a prominent part in gaining the first British naval success of the war. On August 6 it was announced by the Admiralty that the commander of the torpedo-flotilla had reported that H.M.S. "Amphion" and the Third Torpedo Flotilla sank the German mine-layer "Königin Luise" at noon on the previous day.

The "Amphion" was a light cruiser of 3360 tons displacement, carrying ten 4-inch guns (31-pounders), four 3-pounders, and two torpedo-tubes. In the above photograph she can be seen in the centre, with white bands round two of her funnels, among a group of destroyers.—[Photograph by Cribb, Southsea.]



THE PRINCE OF WALES ON TRAINING FITTING HIM FOR HIS COMMISSION IN THE GRENADIERS: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WITH THE OXFORD O.T.C.

The danger that has come upon the nation has revealed the young Heir to the Throne, who not long ago seemed just a light-hearted Oxford undergraduate fond of all forms of sport, as being full of earnest patriotism and desire for the people's welfare and security. He has set a high example to the young men of the country in this hour of trial. His sincere and eloquent appeal on behalf of the National

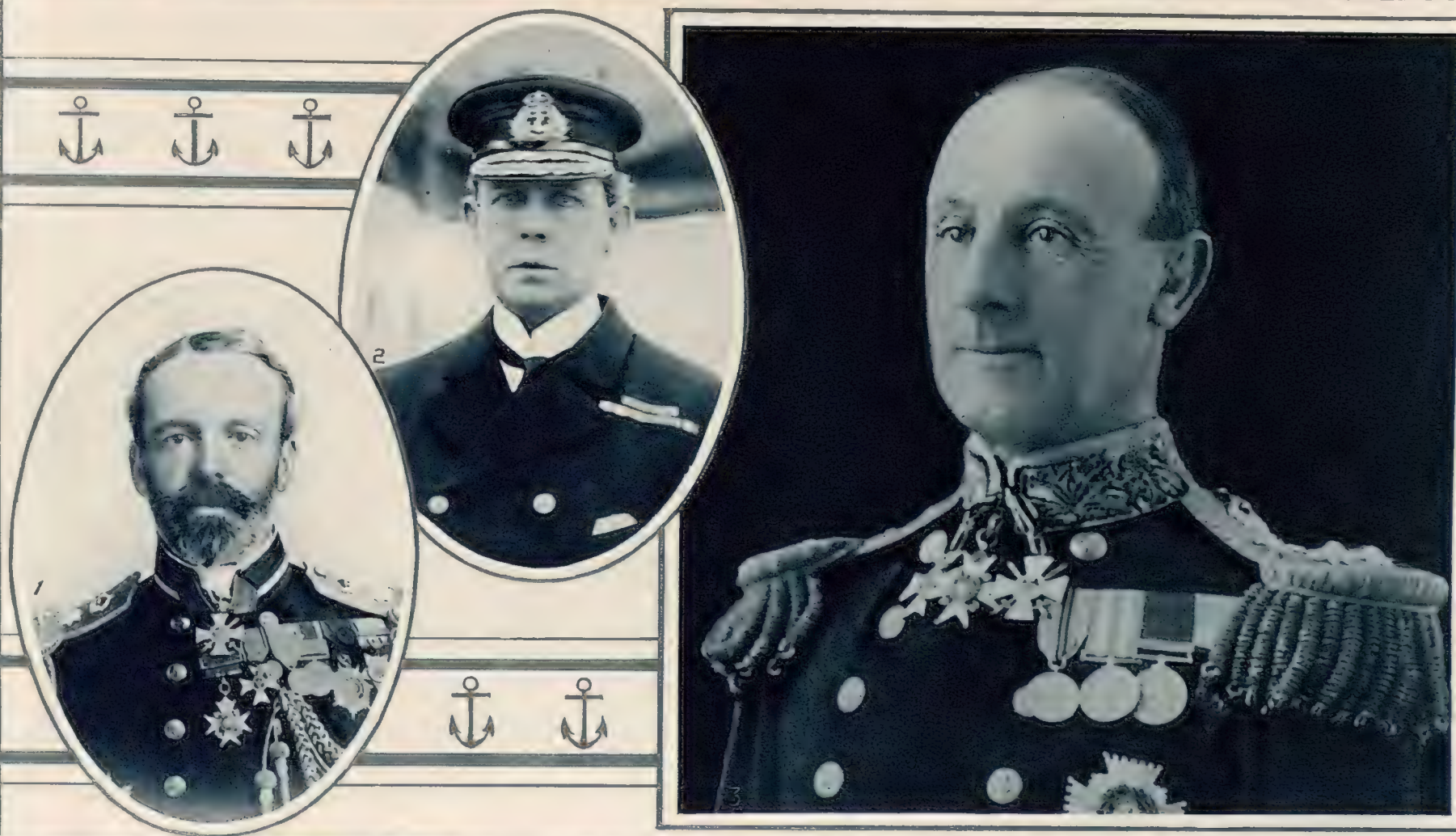
Fund, of which he is acting as Treasurer, for the relief of distress among the poor caused by the war, was followed shortly afterwards by the announcement that he was to be given a commission in the Grenadier Guards, and to go on active service. It was believed that the Grenadiers would probably be quartered on the East Coast.—[*Photograph by L.N.A.*]



MEN WHO ARE LEADING OUR FLEETS AT SEA: NAVAL OFFICERS HOLDING HIGH COMMANDS DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

The photographs on this page are those of (1) Rear-Admiral C. E. Madden, Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleets, Sir John Jellicoe; (2) Rear-Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commanding the First Battle-Cruiser Squadron, who has received the acting rank of Vice-Admiral; and (3) Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. Rear-Admiral Madden, who

attained Flag rank in 1911, was Third Sea Lord when he received his war appointment.—Sir David Beatty distinguished himself with the Nile gun-boats in 1898, and two years later in China, services which earned him Flag rank at the early age of thirty-nine.—Sir Berkeley Milne was wounded in the Zulu War, and served in Egypt in 1882.—[Photographs by Russell (Southsea), and Lafayette.]



MEN WHO ARE LEADING OUR FLEETS AT SEA : NAVAL OFFICERS HOLDING HIGH COMMANDS DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

The above photographs are those of (1) Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, Commanding the Fourth Cruiser Squadron ; (2) Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrender, Commanding the Second Battle Squadron ; and (3) Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleets, and thus in supreme command in the North Sea. Sir John Jellicoe is a great gunnery specialist. He served in Egypt in 1882, and

in the relief of Peking, when he was wounded. — Sir George Warrender fought in the Zulu War and in China in 1900. The Second Squadron, which he commands, is the most powerful of the battle squadrons, its eight ships all carrying 13.5-inch guns. — Sir C. Cradock served in China in 1900 and commanded the British squadron off Mexico during the recent troubles. — [Photos. by Swaine, Russell (Southsea), and Speaight.]



THE DEPARTURE OF THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR FROM LONDON: PRINCE AND PRINCESS LICHNOWSKY LEAVING CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE.

The German Ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, and his wife left London on the morning of August 6 and travelled by train from Liverpool Street to Harwich, whence they crossed to Holland in the G.E.R. steamer "St. Petersburg," placed at their disposal by the Admiralty. When our photograph was taken, at the door of the German Embassy at 9, Carlton House Terrace, Prince Lichnowsky was seated

inside the car. His grey Homburg hat may be seen through the window at the back. The Princess, leading her pet dog, is about to enter the car. The name-plate of the Embassy had already been removed from the door, to which was subsequently affixed a sheet of paper inscribed "American Embassy"—the latter having undertaken the care of the premises.—[After a Photograph by L.N.A.]



WAR PRECAUTIONS IN THE STREETS OF LONDON: SENTRIES AT THE STRAND ENTRANCE OF SOMERSET HOUSE.

It is a new experience for London to be so closely concerned with a war in which the country is engaged as to find its own public buildings (other than those that are always so protected) under military guard. At Somerset House, on the day after war was declared, the Civil Service Battalion of the London Territorials was encamped in the courtyard, while stores and ammunition were being packed into

motor-omnibuses, and sentries with fixed bayonets paced up and down in the Strand outside the entrance. This was part of the mobilisation of the 40,000 Territorials of the London district, which was carried out with great smoothness and expedition. It was expected that the whole Territorial Force—some 313,000 men—would be mobilised within the week.—[Photograph by Photopress]



STRANDED IN PARIS: A QUEUE OF ANXIOUS INQUIRERS WAITING OUTSIDE THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

Thousands of British tourists in France at the time of the outbreak of war found themselves in difficulties as to the means of return. Immediately after the mobilisation of the French Army, the French Government issued a notice that all foreigners in France must present themselves to a local authority to establish their identity and obtain permission to leave the country if they wished to do so; otherwise

they would be arrested as a precaution against espionage. Moreover, the means of travelling were soon considerably restricted, and those inland had great difficulty in reaching the coast. The British Consulate in Paris, in the Rue Montalivet, was besieged by a large crowd of anxious inquirers who wanted information or assistance in obtaining the necessary passports.—[Photograph by C.N.]



LEAVING THE WAR OFFICE: LORD ROBERTS AND ONE OF HIS DAUGHTERS.

It would be quite superfluous to recall the achievements of the veteran Field-Marshal, who is universally known as one of the greatest of British soldiers. His Earldom, it may be noted, will pass to the elder of his two daughters, with remainder to her sister, and to the latter's heirs male in the event of the elder sister leaving no male issue.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



OLD WAR MINISTER AND NEW: LORDS HALDANE AND KITCHENER AT THE WAR OFFICE.

It was officially announced on August 6 that Lord Kitchener had been appointed Minister of War in succession to the Prime Minister, who had held the office since the resignation of Colonel Seely. Lord Haldane, now Lord Chancellor, was Minister of War from 1905 to 1912, and there was some talk of his resuming the office recently. He created the Territorials as we now know them.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



WITH "CATERPILLARS" ON THEIR WHEELS: FRENCH HEAVY SIEGE ARTILLERY IN THE FIELD.

In the French Army "two infantry regiments make a brigade . . . two brigades a division ; and two divisions an army corps. French batteries have only 4 guns each. Each division has a field artillery regiment of 9 batteries (36 guns), while the corps artillery consists of 9 field and 3 howitzer divisions—altogether 30 batteries to the corps. In addition there are 6 'reinforcing batteries' to each corps, which

only exist as a cadre till mobilisation. . . . There are also 42 heavy batteries, of 2 guns each, to be distributed amongst the army corps. A cavalry division is nominally composed of 3 brigades of 2 regiments each, with a division of horse artillery of 2 batteries, in all 24 squadrons, and 12 guns." Thus the "Statesman's Year-Book"—[Photograph by Rol.]



LAUNCHED AGAINST GERMANY: FRENCH INFANTRY ON THE MARCH—PART OF A WAR STRENGTH OF ABOUT 1,300,000.

The French Army is divided into the National Army, which is called the Metropolitan, and the Colonial Army. As the "Statesman's Year-Book" points out: "Owing to the length of the reserve service, the number of reservists per battalion is very large (2000 or more). On mobilisation, therefore, the reserve not only brings its unit to war strength, but every battalion and regiment forms a corresponding

reserve unit, and there is still a certain surplus left for the depot." The field army of France totals about 800,000 combatants; with reserves amounting to about 500,000 men—a total strength of 1,300,000. The French infantry are armed with the Lebel magazine rifle, calibre '315. In our photograph the men are wearing white covers to their kepis to distinguish them from the "enemy" during manoeuvres.—[Photograph by C.N.



A SHIP WHOSE MOVEMENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AROUSED THE GREATEST INTEREST: THE GERMAN BATTLE-CRUISER "GOEBEN."

Many rumours were spread recently as to the movements of the Dreadnought battle-cruiser "Goeben," one of the finest units of the German Navy. It was reported that, with the third-class cruiser "Breslau," she had sailed from Messina with decks cleared for action against war-ships of the British Fleet awaiting them in the Straits. According to the "Times" of August 8, however, "apparently she did

not do so, for no news has come of any engagement nor of her whereabouts since. The British cruisers were awaiting her, but as they had to remain outside territorial waters, there was ample opportunity to evade them, as we have learnt many times in manoeuvres." The "Goeben" is of 23,000 tons, and carries ten 11-inch, twelve 6-inch, twelve 24-pounder guns; and four torpedo-tubes.—[Photo. Renard.]



PLACED UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY BY

It was announced on August 4, the day of the declaration of war against Germany, that on the previous day the Government of the Australian Commonwealth had offered, in the event of war, to place the Australian Fleet under the control of the British Admiralty. On the following day the King sent a message of thanks to the various Over-Sea Dominions. It was in 1911 that the Commonwealth

AUSTRALIA: THE AUSTRALIAN FLEET—ENTERING SYDNEY HARBOUR.

Government decided to establish a "Royal Australian Navy," which by the end of 1913, it was arranged, should consist of one Dreadnought battle-cruiser, the "Australia," three protected cruisers, the "Melbourne," "Sydney," and "Brisbane," and six destroyers of the River class. — [From the Picture by Arthur Burgess, Reproduced by Permission of the National Art Gallery, New South Wales.]



TROOPS OF THE COMMONWEALTH WHICH HAS OFFERED US 20,000 MEN: AUSTRALIAN FIELD ARTILLERY.

On August 3, the day before our declaration of war with Germany, the Government of the Australian Commonwealth cabled an offer to the British Government to send an expeditionary force of 20,000 men to the aid of the Mother Country; at the same time, as mentioned elsewhere, offering to place the Australian Fleet under the control of the Admiralty. These offers were contained in a telegram from

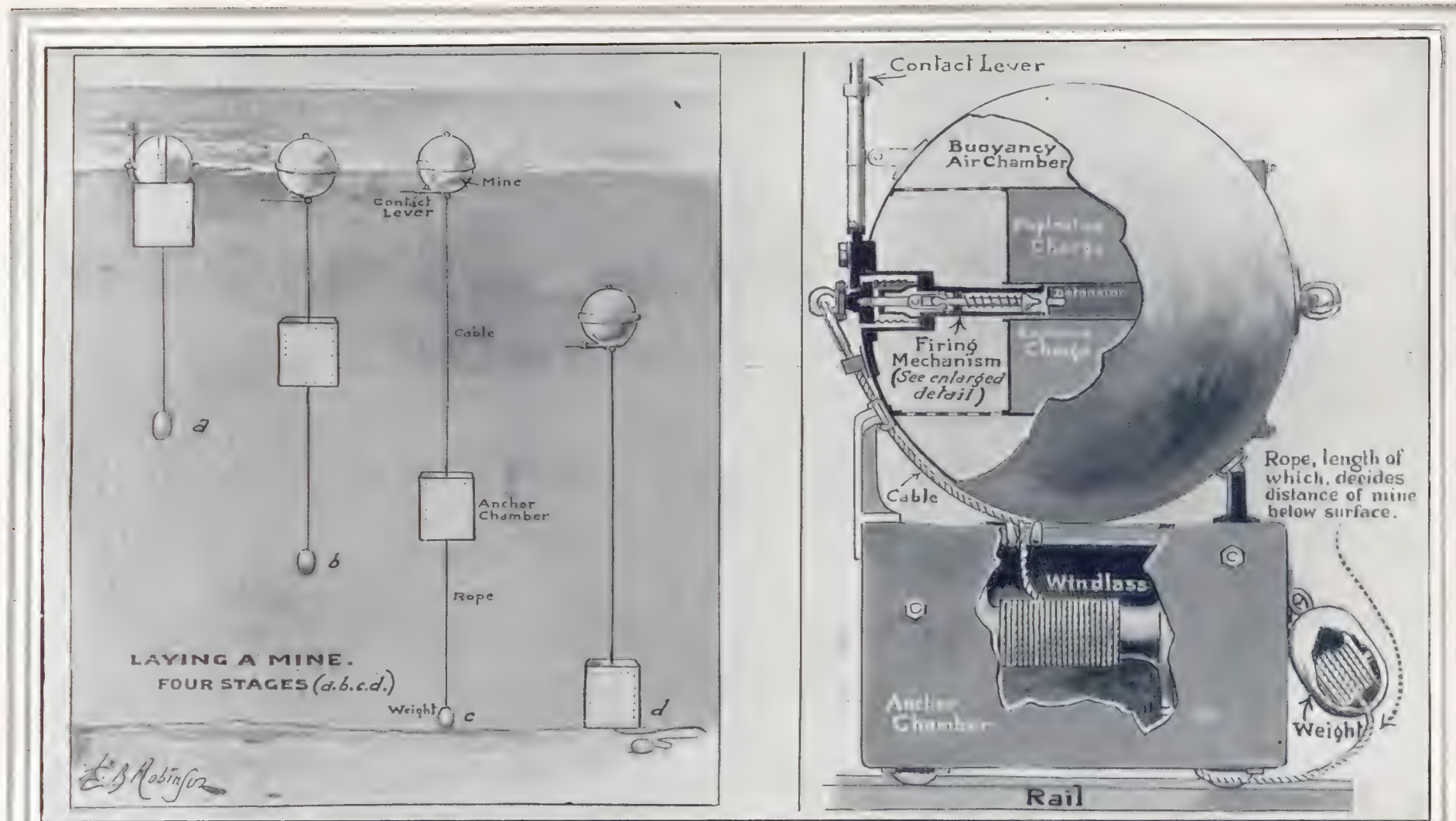
Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, Governor-General of Australia; and in reply Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, telegraphed expressing the appreciation of the Home Government, and stating that he would communicate further regarding the proposed expeditionary force. Australia in 1911 adopted a new scheme of defence recommended by Lord Kitchener.—[By Courtesy of the Australian Commonwealth Offices in London.]



OVERSEAS FORCES TO FIGHT FOR THE MOTHER COUNTRY: SOLDIERS OF CANADA, WHICH HAS OFFERED TO SEND OVER 20,000 MEN.

The first of these photographs shows cadets in review order; the second shows No. 1 Troop of the 12th Manitoba Dragoons. The Government of the Dominion of Canada have made arrangements to raise an Expeditionary Force of over 20,000 men to be sent to the United Kingdom, and have also offered such further numbers of men as may be required. It was understood that the Ottawa contingent

would sail as soon as they could be organised, and that they would not go on garrison duty in England, but would be sent at once to reinforce the British Army in the field. The First Canadian Army Division will comprise three brigades of infantry. There will be also 300 artillery to man 27 guns, 500 cavalry, and 2000 men from the Medical Corps and supernumeraries.—[Photograph by Courtesy of "Canada."]



THE CONTACT-MINE IN NAVAL WARFARE: STAGES OF LAYING, AND A MINE IN SECTION.

The illustrations show the laying of a mine which consists of two parts—anchor-chamber and spherical explosive case. The windlass inside the plummet is turned by hand until the length of cable between it and the anchor-chamber equals the depth at which the mine is to float. The plummet and anchor-chamber sink, leaving the mine on the surface. The windlass in the anchor-chamber reels off

the mooring cable connecting it with the mine on the surface, till the plummet reaches ground. That relieves the tension on the cable between plummet and anchor-chamber, and the windlass in the anchor-chamber stops. The anchor-chamber carries down the mine to the arranged flotation depth.—[Part of a Drawing to be published in next Friday's "Illustrated London News." by Courtesy of "Engineering."]



MEN WHO TOOK PART IN THE FIRST NAVAL ACTION AGAINST GERMANY: SURVIVORS OF THE "AMPHION" JUST AFTER COMING ASHORE.

As mentioned on other pages, the British cruiser "Amphion" was sunk through striking a mine after the sinking of the German mine-layer "Königin Luise," the first Naval action of the present war. Mr. Norman Wilkinson, who saw the survivors of the "Amphion" come ashore, writes with reference to his sketch from which the above drawing was made: "A portion of the survivors are seen, having

just come ashore, on the way to the Naval barracks. Almost all were bare-footed and hatless, wearing singlets and trousers. Some showed signs of the stress through which they had passed." A more finished drawing will appear in Friday's "Illustrated London News."—[Drawn by S. Begg from a Sketch made on the Spot by our Special Artist, Norman Wilkinson.]



BRITISH AND GERMAN SAILORS BURIED TOGETHER: BEARING THE COFFINS, DRAPED WITH THE UNION JACK AND THE GERMAN FLAG.

As the result of the sinking of the "Königin Luise" and the "Amphion," eight of the sailors brought ashore—four British and four German—died, and were buried together with the full honours of war. The funeral was performed in the Navy fashion. The names of the dead men are: British—Henry Copland, leading stoker; Jesse Foster, Albert Martin, and William Dick, stokers. German—Karl

Kirschner, seaman; R. Klieve and Ludwig Liebrandt, stokers. One German sailor was not identified. The Coroner had previously held an inquest upon the bodies of the eight men, but the verdict was not published. The funeral service was read by the aged Vicar of the place as the procession marched in solemn array from the barrack gates to the cemetery.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]



ENEMIES AT PEACE: THE LAST SALUTE AT THE GRAVES OF BRITISH AND GERMAN SAILORS KILLED IN THE "AMPHION"—"KÖNIGIN LUISE" ACTION.

The four British and four German sailors were buried together with full naval honours. A British bugle sounded the "Last Post," whilst a firing party fired three volleys over the graves. Through the gates seamen tramped in orderly procession; first a firing party, carrying reversed rifles, then a country wagon containing eight coffins, four covered by the Union Jack and four by the German Ensign,

then the bearer-parties of over fifty men; and finally, two officers of the Salvation Army and two British seamen rescued from the wreck of the "Amphion." In our illustration the firing-party is shown firing a volley, with a Salvation Army officer in the background. In spite of the fact that rain was falling heavily the scene was most impressive.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]



CAPTURED GERMAN RIFLES, A HELMET, A HELMET-COVER, A HUSSAR'S BUSBY, AND OTHER WAR TROPHIES CHEERED IN BRUSSELS: RELICS OF THE LIÈGE SIEGE.

There were great rejoicings in Brussels when news arrived of the heroic defence made by the Belgian troops at Liège. Evidence of the spirit of the people in the Belgian capital is afforded by this photograph, which shows a crowd enthusiastically cheering at the sight of various trophies of war, including rifles, a helmet, and a Hussar's busby, captured from the Germans during the early part of the

fierce fighting round Liège. Writing in the "Daily Telegraph," Mr. Granville Fortescue has described the arrival at Brussels of a train from Liège: "At last we arrive in the station. It is packed with people waiting for us. They rush first to see the prisoners. There is a cheer as the grey-uniformed Germans are led between the fixed bayonets of the Civil Guard.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



MARCHED UNDER ARMED GUARD: GERMAN RESERVISTS ARRESTED AT FOLKESTONE WHEN ABOUT TO EMBARK FOR FLUSHING.

A scene of excitement was witnessed at Folkestone Harbour when over two hundred German Reservists were stopped from embarking on the Flushing boat. They were marched to Shorncliffe under an armed escort, their baggage following in motor-cars. A statement issued by the Home Secretary on August 10, states that "a considerable number of Germans, chiefly reservists, have been arrested in various parts

of the country. This has been done as a precautionary measure and in accordance with what is usual in the early stages of a war, but it is not likely that the detention of most of the prisoners will be prolonged . . . The great majority of Germans remaining in this country are peaceful and innocent persons from whom no danger is to be feared."—[*Photograph by Topical.*]



HOW THEY BROUGHT THE GOOD NEWS FROM LIÈGE TO BRUSSELS: A DESPATCH-RIDER SHOULDERED IN THE BELGIAN CAPITAL.

Scenes of the wildest enthusiasm and rejoicing naturally took place in Brussels as a result of the magnificent defence of the forts of Liège by the Belgian soldiers, and when a despatch-carrier entered the town with the latest news from the beleaguered city, he was raised shoulder high and carried in triumph through the streets. By their plucky resistance to the enemy's advance at the very outset of

the campaign, the Belgians must have upset all the careful calculations of Germany, and by their bravery they have secured for themselves an undying fame. President Poincaré, in telegraphing his congratulations, announced that the French Government had conferred the Cross of the Knight of the Legion of Honour on the City of Liège in recognition of its brave defence.—[Photograph by Central News.]